

The Gazette



of India

EXTRAORDINARY

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1919

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

RESOLUTION

TARIFF

New Delhi, the 7th October, 1949.

No. 4(1)-T.B./49.—Protection to the antimony industry was extended upto 31st March 1950. The Tariff Board has examined the question of continuance of protection beyond that date. The Board has submitted its report. Its recommendations are as follows:—

1. The existing protective duties of 30 per cent. and 20 per cent. *ad val.* on antimony and crude antimony respectively should continue up to March 31, 1952.
2. All Government purchases of antimony should be made from the indigenous manufacturer at the fair selling price determined by the Board, provided its quality continues to be satisfactory.
3. Since exchange difficulties persist, imports of antimony metal should be allowed into the country after taking into consideration the quantum of indigenous production.
4. Until such time as the full requirements of the indigenous industry are met from Chitral ore, such ore should be allowed to be imported as a special case in order to enable the industry to step up its production and meet in full, the demand of the country.
5. As the industry is of vital importance, adequate transport facilities should be made available to it. The Government of India should take up with the Government of Pakistan the question of arranging the necessary transport facilities for movement of ore from Chitral to the Indian Dominion.
6. Licences for import both of antimony ore and antimony metal should be entrusted to the same authority in order to correlate imports to production and actual demand.
7. Antimony ore should be adequately defined and shown separately in the Indian Tariff as under:—

Item 26 (1) antimony ore in any form, such as

- (a) lump
- (b) powder or fine
- (c) concentrates.

- 8 Statistics of imports of crude antimony and antimony metal should be separately compiled and shown in the accounts relating to the Sea Borne Trade and Navigation of India.
 9. The Geological Survey of India should take early steps to explore the possibility of prospecting fresh deposits of antimony ore deposits in the country and to verify reports of the existence of antimony sulphide ore in the vicinity of Raipur in the Central Provinces.
 10. To ensure that a uniform quality of antimony metal is supplied to consumers, the industry should formulate standards for its products in consultation with the Indian Standards Institution, Delhi.
2. Government accept recommendations (1) to (4), (6), (9) and (10) and steps will be taken to implement them. The attention of the industry is invited to recommendation (10).
3. Recommendations (5), (7) and (8) are acceptable in principle and their implementation is under further consideration.

ORDER

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to all Provincial Governments, all Chief Commissioners; Ministry of External Affairs (External Affairs Wing); Ministry of External Affairs (Commonwealth Relations Wing), and the several Ministries of the Government of India, Prime Minister's Secretariat; Cabinet Secretariat; the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor General; the Central Board of Revenue; the Auditor General; the Director General of Employment and Resettlement; the Director General, Industry and Supply; the High Commissioners for India in London, Colombo, Ottawa, Karachi and Canberra; the Indian Ambassadors at Nanking, Moscow, Tehran, Kathmandu, Rangoon, Cairo, Kabul, Ankara, Washington, Prague and Rio de Janeiro; Commissioner General for Commercial and Economic Affairs in Europe, Paris, Charge d' Affaires of India in Paris and Brussels; Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of India, Bangkok and Berne; Consuls General for India in Batavia, Buenos Aires, Shanghai, Pondichery, Saigon, Kashgar, New York and San Francisco; the Deputy High Commissioner for India in Lahore, London and Dacca; the Secretary to the High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, Johannesburg, Agents of the Government of India in Kandy and Kuala Lumpur; Consuls for India at Saigon, Goa, and Jeddah; Vice Consuls for India at Medan and Zehedan; the Indian Political Officer, Sikkim, the Representative of the Government of India in Singapore; the Commissioners for the Government of India in Trinidad, Nairobi, Mauritius and Fiji; Head of the Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo; Head of the Military Mission, Berlin; Indian Government Trade Commissioners in Toronto, Sydney, Mombassa, Colombo, Paris and Karachi; Assistant Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Dacca; Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner in U.K., London; Commercial Secretaries to the Indian Embassies at Alexandria, Rio De Janeiro, Rangoon, Tehran and Kabul; His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in India; United States Embassy, New Delhi; the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India; the Australian Trade Commissioner in India; the Norwegian Consul General, Bombay; the High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi; The Directors of Industries of Saurashtra Union, Rajkot the Union State of Matsya, Alwar; The United State of Bindhya Pradesh, Rewa; the United State of Rajasthan, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, Malwa Union, Gwalior; Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Patiala; Editor, Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research, P-Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi; Indian Consul of Agriculture Research.

Indian Standard Institution, Delhi, Free India Service, Tamrind House, Tamrind Lane, Fort, Bombay, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India, Economic Adviser to the Rajasthan Union; the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta; the Secretary, Indian Tariff Board, Bombay; the Secretary, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi; and all recognised Chambers of Commerce and Trade Associations

ORDERED that a copy be communicated to the Government of Burma

ORDERED also that it be published in the *Gazette of India*

C C DESAI, Secy.

